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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From MONDAY *October* 18, to MONDAY *October* 25, 1742.

Account of the State of Europe *in* July *laſt, from the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *concluded*

IN *Naples* every Day ſome body is impriſoned for Diſaffection But what moſt perplexes his *Sicilian* Majeſty is, a Diſcovery which the Court of *Spain* pretends to have made of a Stipulation, by which the Queen of *Hungary* engages to yield the Iſland of *Sicily* to the King of *Sardinia*, and to aſſiſt him in obtaining it, and this under the Guaranty of his *Britannick* Majeſty; and the King of *Sardinia* engages to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*, in recovering by Arms all that formerly belong'd to her Father in *Italy*

The States General iſſued Orders on the 8th Inſtant, for 30 Battalions and 50 Squadrons amounting to 30,000 Men to be in readineſs for encamping. The Earl of *Stair* preſented 3 Memorials to their High Mightineſſes on the 16th and 17th of *June* and the 1ſt Inſtant. In the firſt he preſſes them to join their good Offices with thoſe of his *Britannick* Majeſty, at the *French* Court, in order to obtain a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, and certain ſtrong Places by way of Caution upon this Head The ſecond rolled on the Neceſſity of a ſtrict Conjunction between the Maritime Powers, from the Conſideration of the preſent Affairs in *Europe*, and the Advantages that were to be drawn from the Peace between *Pruſſia* and the Queen of *Hungary* as well as from the Situation of the *French* Forces in *Bohemia*. The Third ſpeaks of an Alliance offenſive and defenſive between the Republick and the Electorate of *Hanover*. The Caſe of the new fortifying *Dunkirk* is alſo noted, and the States are deſired to ſend Commiſſaries in Conjunction with the King's to view its preſent Situation, and report how far it is conſiſtent with the Treaty of *Utrecht* In the Cloſe it turns on the Propoſals that ought to be made with *France*, in order to turn a precarious into a ſound and laſting Peace, by ſecuring a due Performance; and hints at the End, that there is nothing wanting but a round Declaration from the States, to engage ſuch a Confederacy as muſt of Neceſſity give Law to *France*, and force her to act as that none of her Neighbours may have juſt Cauſe either of Apprehenſion or Complaint

LONDON, June 17

YESTERDAY Advice came that the Dolphin Man of War, Capt. Holbourne, was arrived at Plymouth, and brought in with him the beſt Privateer belonging to Bilboa, of 18 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 102 Men. The Captain ſayed he could not prevail upon any more to go a long with him, tho' he offered 80 Dollars a piece Advance.

June 19 Three Bomb Ketches, and their Tenders, are fall'n down the River, in order to be ready to join the Fleet, which is ſaid to be going on a very important Expedition.

The Paris A la main Letter which ſhould have arriv'd by Sunday's French Mail, was ſtop'd at Paris, and all the Writers taken up by Order of the Lieutenant de Police, & committed Priſoners to the Baſtile; and it is ſaid all People in France are ſtrictly enjoin'd not to mention any thing relating to the Affairs of Germany, on Pain of Impriſonment.

June 22. A large French Ship, from Havre de Grace for Cadiz, with a Cargo valued at 30 000 *l.* is taken and brought into Plymouth by the Blandford Man of War.

June 24 'Tis ſaid his Majeſty will go to Flanders as ſoon as both Houſes riſe

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn dated June 7

'Yeſterday three Engliſh Men of War arrived from 'Villa Franca, where they left Admiral Matthews with 'two Ships only, having ordered Admiral Lefleck on a 'Cruize off the Iſlands of Hyeres with 24 Ships, to watch 'the Spaniards and French In the mean Time he has 'ſtop'd three French Barks, with Troops of that Nation, 'that were going, as they ſayed, to Monacco, a ſmall 'Principality near Genoa; but they would not ſhew their 'Paſſes, ſo are ſtill detain'd at Villa Franca'

June 26 Yeſterday Morning his Majeſty's Snow the Grampus, from Oporto, was attack'd by a Spaniſh Privateer off Shoreham, which they engaged for near 3 Hours. The Captain of the Grampus was kill'd, and loſing a great Number of her Hands was at laſt obliged to ſheer off; immediately afterwards the Privateer attack'd the Port Galley, Capt. Friend, a Merchant ſhip from Oporto for London, with whom ſhe fought an Hour, but was oblig'd to get away from Capt Friend, who being well provided with large Guns and Men, did the Privateer great Damage, and kill'd a great Number of their Men.

June 29 Laſt Sunday arrived in the Downs, the Prince of Orange, Capt Deverſon, from South-Carolina, who has re-taken the Sally Brigantine, Capt. Edward Griffin, bound from London for Whitehaven, after beating off the Privateer, which was obliged to leave ſeven of her Men on board Capt Griffin, which Capt. Leverſon has now on board his Ship.

Private Letters from Holland ſay, that the Camp at Dunkirk is daily reinforced by ſmall Bodies both of Horſe and Foot.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Thomas Laſcelles, Eſq; the Office of Chief Engineer of Great-Britain, in the Room of Major General John Armſtrong, deceaſed.

July 3 The Privateer that engaged the Grampus Man of War, was in Dunkirk Road laſt, and put ſome of their wounded Men into the Hoſpital there. She is a Schooner of 100 Tons, about 140 Men, and but very few large Guns.

Letters from Lizbon adviſe, that Admiral Matthews, with his Squadron, was in the Bay of St. Tropez, and has carried Guns, &c aſhore to erect a Battery.

July 6 They write from Plymouth, that his Majeſty's Ship the Lime, commanded by Capt. Pritchard, has bro't in there a Spaniſh Privateer of 12 Guns and 110 Men; he took her the third Day after ſhe came out of St. Sebaſtian; ſhe is well fitted and has 3 Months Proviſion on board

July 8 The Marquis de Fenelon, the French Ambaſſador to the States General, paſſ'd thro' Rotterdam July 18, *N. S.* about eleven o'Clock, and took the Road to Moerdyk, and ſome ſay is gone to Paris. This ſudden and unlook'd-for Journey cauſes much Matter of Speculation, as do likewiſe our laſt Advices from Dunkirk.

The Army before Prague, when join'd by Gen. Fiſſiitz, will conſiſt of 60,000 Men.

We

We hear that Admiral Mathews having landed 500 Soldiers, and some Cannon, has by that means, and the Disposition of his Fleet, prevented the Siege of Nice, and disconcerted the Designs of the Spaniards in those Parts.

Letters from Genoa by the French Post of Yesterday say, that Man of War under Admiral Matthews had stop'd a French Merchant Ship bound from Cadiz to Italy, and took out of her sixty thousand Pieces of Eight, and let the Ship go on her Voyage.

A private Letter, by the French Mail, from St. Sebastian's advises, that English Prizes are brought into that Port so fast, that they are oblig'd to clear the Prisons every five or six Days of the English Prisoners, some of whom are sent 130 Miles up the Country.

July 10. Last Night a Courier arriv'd at Lord Carteret's Office from Constantinople, with an Account that the Grand Signior had declar'd War on the 23d of May against Kouli Kan.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the Bedford, at Marseilles, dated June 24.

"Some Days ago Capt Norris, in the Kingston Man of War, of 80 Guns, with the Spence Snow, and the Duke Fireship, went into St. Tropez Bay, and burnt five Spanish Gallies with the Fire ship; in which Action there were only two Men belonging to the Spence kill'd. These Gallies were design'd to have gone to Spain, to fetch more Cannon for the Spanish Camp, that is going against the King of Sardinia. Their Intent is to lay Siege to the Town of Nice; but part of our Fleet lying at Villa Franca, and the Admiral having landed 500 Soldiers, brought from Mahone, and also some Cannon from the Ships, it is believ'd their Scheme will prove abortive. There is only a small River parts the Spanish and Sardinian Camps, and are both about 10 Miles from Nice. We have taken several Vessels bound to the Camp with Stores; and Yesterday we stood close into the Harbour of Toulon, and saw all the Spanish Fleet lye there, some rigg'd and some unrigg'd, not fit for the Sea; and if they were, it's believed they would not venture out, for they have no Provisions but what they get from the French and none can come by Sea; and besides they are very sickly."

We are inform'd, that when the Fire-ship went into St. Tropez Bay, with the Men of War, as soon as she was supposed to be near enough, the Captain (whose Office it is) set fire to the Fuze, and row'd off, whilst the Fort fired briskly on him; when he was at some Distance, he perceived that the Ship had not taken Fire, on which he boldly return'd, enter'd the Port Hole again and set her on a Blaze; but had like to have lost his Life in executing it.

Whitehall, July 10. By Letters from Vice Admiral Mathews, dated June 14th, in Villa Franca Harbour, and brought by Capt. Callis, Commander of the Duke Fireship, there is Advice, that Capt Norris, upon his Cruize between Cape Roux and Villa Franca, having had Notice of Five Spanish Galleys being sail'd from Margaretta for St. Tropez, he immediately follow'd them thither with his Majesty's Ships under his Command, in order to detain them there 'till he should receive Orders from the Admiral concerning them: But that the said Spanish Galleys having began to fire upon the King's Ships, and thereby broken the Rules which are usually observed in a neutral Port, Capt. Norris had immediately given Orders to the Duke Fireship to set Fire to them, which being accordingly executed by the said Capt. Callis, they were all immediately destroy'd.

London, July 15. They write from Dunkirk, that the Camp of Observation there is reinforced daily, and that the French have flung considerable Bodies of Militia into Calais, Lisle, St. Omer's, and Air; and that Marshal Maillebois is soon expected in that Part of Flanders to execute some important Plan.

On Monday last 150,000 l. Sterling in Foreign Gold, was deliver'd out of the Bank, to be sent abroad, for the Service of her Hungarian Majesty.

The British Minister at Florence has obtain a Permission from the Regency, for having the Ships of War belonging to that Crown, supply'd with such Provisions, as they may have Occasion for, Duty free.

July 17. On Thursday his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

The making the French Troops that were going to [illegible] nacco Prisoners of War, having been imperfectly rela[illegible] it is necessary to set that Affair in its true Light. [illegible] English not only secured them, but they are not yet re[illegible] sed, and for this Reason: The Garrison of that Pl[illegible] according to the Treaty of Utrecht, is never to consist above 600 Men, but at present it consists of 1300; so t[illegible] 'till 1000 embark for France, the 300 at Villa-Franca [illegible] like to remain there.

July 22. Some private Letters from Paris speak of dangerous Insurrection in the Sevennes, and that the D[illegible] de Richlieu was sent to quell it.

July 24. The King of Prussia has issued his Orders the General Officers in his Service, directing them to ha[illegible] their Equipages in constant Readiness to take the Field, [illegible] to see that all their Regiments are compleat by the first [illegible] August.

A Plot has been discover'd in Russia, which was with[illegible] two Days of being put in Execution, by which the Cza[illegible] na was to have been deposed, and a general Change to ha[illegible] been made in that Empire.

July 27. The Army which his Prussian Majesty is form[illegible] ing in the Dutchy of Cleves, is to consist of 30,000 Men, of whom 20,000 are to be at the Disposal of his Britannic Majesty, in case the Treaty of Bressau should not pro[illegible] what it was intended to be —— The Basis of a Genera[illegible] Peace in Germany.

The Drake, Capt. Wade, is sail'd for St Sebastian's, ha[illegible] ving on board the Spanish Prisoners to be exchang'd for th[illegible] English at that Place, according to the Cartel lately con[illegible] cluded.

It appears, by a very accurate Computation, that France in the Space of twelve Months has laid out Thirteen Millions, in supporting her *Grand Scheme*, which is now in a Manner blown up.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 25.

Capt *Wimble*, in the *Revenge* Privateer, of 10 Carriage and some Swivel Guns, as mention'd in our last, engaged a *Porto-Rico* Privateer on the 19th of *July*, as follows, viz. He met her in the North Streights of *Bahama*, and fought her above two Hours; the three first Glasses not above 20 Feet from each other; the *Spaniards* playing their Cannon and small Arms very briskly, attempted several Times to board the *Revenge*, and would certainly have carried her had it not been for Capt. *Wimble*, who, taking a Cross in his one Hand levell'd several Guns with such Success, that they kill'd the *Spanish* Captain and 30 Men, shot away the Privateer's Shrouds, Top-sail Sheets, and Topping Lift, so that her Top sail clap'd a back and Boom dropp'd over the Quarter, which muzzl'd them to that Degree, that the *Revenge* had time to put our her Oars and give them another broad side; in the mean Time the *Spaniards* were not idle, pouring their Shot into Capt *Wimble* so briskly, that he receiv'd above 120 of them in his Sails, Mast and Hull, and had, moreover, all his Gun Takle Blocks shot away, yet (thro' God's Blessing) not one Man kill'd or wounded; In such shatter'd Conditions they stood a while viewing each other and repairing their Damage, when, as it were with Consent, they parted. The *Revenge* had but 18 Men and Boys (and 10 Prisoners, who rose) in this Engagement. Two Months before, the above Privateer had engaged two others from the *Windward Islands*, but got clear off. The Day after the Engagement, Capt. *Wimble* steer'd for a Prize he had taken, on board of which were 5 of his best Men. This Prize he afterwards fitted out with one Carriage and Four Swivel Guns, and 13 stout Hands, in order to attempt to take both Barkadiers of *Porto Prince*, in which Attempt they succeeded, sunk 7 Sail of Sloops and Schooners for want of Men; but an 8th, being a good Sloop, and laden with Sugar, &c they brought away and arrived safe with at *Providence*, where she is condemn'd and each Man shar'd 150 Pieces of Eight. Capt. *Wimble* is fitting out again with all Expedition, will soon beat up for Volunteers, and, we hear, intends to cruize where, with true, brave *Englishmen*, he does not doubt of meeting with good Success.

By a private Letter from *Wilmington* in *North Carolina*, dated the 5th Instant, we have Advice, that the *Boston* Province Snow, commanded by *Tyng*, was put in there, but had met with no Enemies in her Cruise.

Lately brought from the Northward a Parcel of fine Chaise, and riding Horses: Any Gentlemen that wants, may be supply'd Extraordinary cheap by *Samuel Goodman* in *Goose Creek*.

Run away about a Month ago, from Mr. *Wragg's Plantation, in the Parish of* St James Goose Creek, *commonly call'd* Spring Grove; 5 *Negro Men* viz. Limbrick, *a lusty black well sett Fellow, near six Feet high; several scars on his Back with a Cow Skin*; Cato *a tall slim Fellow, with no Marks upon him*; Cyrus *a lusty black Fellow, a little pitted with the Small-pox*; Scipio, *a short well sett Fellow, very black; They are all Sawyers, and speak very good English*; Edinborough *a young likely Fellow, about* 20 *Years of Age & speaks but very little* English. *They had all white Negro Cloth Jackets and Breeches on, when they ran away: Whoever takes up the said Negroes, or any of them, and brings them to the said Plantation, or to* Joseph Wragg *in* Charles-Town, *shall be well rewarded for their Trouble*

Just imported in the Snow *Hector*, Capt. *James Rogers*, from *London*, and to be sold by *Abraham Yeoman*, at Mr *William Yeomans's* Store in *Middle street*. 3 4*th*, 7 8*th and yard wide Linnen and cotton checks, fine blue, black, and scarlet flower'd barragons, with Trimmings, colour'd fustian, shalloons, black and scarlet everlastings, brown and blue oznaburgs, raven duck*, 3 4*th* 7 8*th garlix, cambricks, best* Durham *flour of mustard, needles, fine raised snuff boxes, coarse and fine men's shoes and pumps, to be sold very reasonable, especially for ready Money*.

New Providence, Sept. 25th, 1742.

WHEREAS on the 3*d* Day of *August* last, Captain *John Sibbald*, Commander of the Privateer Schooner called the *George*, of *Philadelphia*, being at Sea in the Latitude of about 17 Degrees North and the Longitude of about 56 40 West, to the Windward of *Virgin Gorda Island*, met with and boarded three Vessels, which had been deserted by their Crews.

The first a Sloop of about fifty Tons more or less, *North America* built, having on board some Hogsheads of salt Fish, and some Barrels of Flour, with Sails and Rigging very much worn.

The second a Sloop about forty-five Tons, *North America* built, having on board some Barrels of Flour, and some Casks of salt Fish of different sorts, with old Sails and Rigging.

The third about twenty five Tons, a *French* built Sloop, having on board some *French* Hogsheads of Melatics: Her Boltsprit broke, and Sails and Rigging very much torn.

AND WHEREAS no Papers could be found on board either of the said Sloops, whereby the Property or the Names thereof might be known, or the Place whereunto they belong.

THESE are to give Notice, to all Persons interested or concerned in the said Vessels, and Goods found therein, that the same are now at the *Island* of *New Providence*, under the Care of *John Srow* and *William Moore*, Esqrs.

Imported by *William Wooddrop*, in the *Laurence*, Capt. *Crosstwaite*, and *Minerva*, Capt *Cload* from *LONDON*, *white & strip'd flannel, broad cloth, shalloons, callimancoes, worsted damask, tammies worsted caps, mens, womens & childrens worsted hose, womens leather callimance & silk shoes, mens shoes pumps & boots, saddlery, millinary & hard ware, bed quilts & blankets, ready made cloaths, of all sort, womens scarlet cloaks & mantelets, mens, boys & childrens hats, gun powder, bullets & small shot*, Scotch *plaid, ducks & handkerchiefs, pickles & salad oyl, nuns, bag, gulick & sheeting hollands*, 3 4*th* & 7 8*th garlix, tandems, clouting diaper, damask & diaper table cloths, silesias & pistol Lawns, printed callicoes chintz, mortes & baftaes*, India *dimities, taffeties, damask & grograms, rich* English *damask and several other* English *silks, stuff & double refin'd sugar, green & bohea tea, fences, pier & swing glasses, walking canes, spy glasses, harp strays, fans, ribbands, ferrets & hollands tape, fine Laces & edgings, pewter & cutlary ware, with many other sorts of goods to be sold at very reasonable rates.*

To be Sold at publick Vendue in *Charles-Town*, for ready Money, on the 10th of next *November*, by the Subscribers, the Lot in Town where Mr. *Luke Stantenburgh* was burnt out of, adjoining to Mr *Benjamin Gadin's* in *Church street*. *Nicklason, Shulrick & Comp.*

THE following Paragraphs of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*, are here publish'd, that all Persons whom the same may concern, may take Notice of and pay due Obedience thereto

By Order of his Honour the Lieut. Governor

ALEX GORDON, *Clerk of the Council*

XXXIX. And whereas several Soldiers, being duly listed, do afterwards desert, and are often found wandering, or otherwise absenting themselves illegally from His Majesty's Service; it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constable, Headborough, or Tythingmen of the Town or Place where any Person, who may be reasonably suspected to be such a Deserter, shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him to be apprehended, and to cause such Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace living in or near such Town or Place, who hath hereby Power to examine such suspected Person; and if by his Confession, or the Testimony of One or more Witness or Witnesses upon Oath, or by the Knowledge of such Justice of the Peace, it shall appear or be found, that such suspected Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Troop or Company to which he belongs; such Justice of the Peace forthwith shall cause him to be conveyed to the Gaol of the County or Place where he shall be found, and transmit an Account thereof to the Secretary at War for the Time being, to the end such Person may be proceeded against according to Law.

XL. And for the better Encouragement of any Person or Persons to secure or apprehend such Deserters, as aforesaid; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Justice of the Peace shall also issue his Warrant in Writing to the Collector or Collectors of the Land tax Money of the Parish where such Deserter shall be apprehended, for paying out of the Land tax Money, arisen, or to arise in the Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty nine, to the Hands of such Person who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended any Deserter from his Majesty's Service, the Sum of Twenty Shillings for every Deserter that shall be so apprehended and committed; which Sum of Twenty Shillings shall be satisfied by such Collector, to whom such Warrant shall be directed, and allowed upon his Account.

XLI Provided always, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist any Deserter from His Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such; the Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds; or if any Person shall knowingly buy or exchange, or otherwise receive any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to the King, from any Soldier or Deserter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Clothes to be changed; the Person so offending shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds; and upon Conviction by Oath of One or more credible Witness or Witnesses before any of His Majesty's Justice or Justices of the Peace, the said respective Penalties of five Pounds & five Pounds, shall be levied, by Warrant under the Hands of the said Justice or Justices of the Peace, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender; one Moiety of the said first mentioned Penalty of Five Pounds to be paid to the Informer, by whose means such Deserter shall be apprehended, and one Moiety of the said last mentioned Penalty of Five Pounds to be paid to the Informer; and the residue of the said respective Penalties to be paid to the Officer, to whom any such Deserter or Soldier did belong: And in case any such Offender, who shall be convicted, as aforesaid, of harbouring, or assisting any such Deserter or Deserters in *Ireland*, or having there knowingly received any Arms, Clothes, Caps, or other Furniture belonging to the King, or of having caused the Colour of such Clothes to be changed, contrary to the Intent of this Act, shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels, whereon Distress may be made, to the Value of the Penalties recovered against him for such Offence, or shall not pay such Penalties within Four Days after such Conviction; then, and in such Case, such Justice of the Peace shall and may, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, either commit such Offender to the common Goal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the space of Three Months, or cause such Offender to be publickly whipt, at the Discretion of such Justice,